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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Yesterday's Shipping Report announced a Vessel standing into the River, her name not ascertained, and we waited until a late hour under the hope of receiving some certain intelligence regarding her; but in this we have been disappointed. This morning's Dawk will no doubt bring us information.

The interruption we have experienced in the publication of some of the Parliamentary Debates, which have not yet appeared in our pages, has been occasioned by a press of Correspondence, and the interest of other claims on our space, which could not be resisted: but although the constant occupation of at least 4 and often 6 pages with Asiatic matter is a hindrance to the publication of long Debates, which Papers having fewer claims on their space do not experience, we nevertheless hope to redeem our pledge of giving this important branch of public information with as much fulness and regularity as is practicable, and shall shortly resume it.

In our present Number will be found, in the Second Sheet, some Documents regarding the proposed Duty on East India Sugars, which are important to a large portion of the community:—and the other articles have been selected with reference to their interests, their date, their length, and the various other considerations that render one more eligible for insertion than another under the existing circumstances of the moment.

Holy Allies.—The Holy Allies, with their affected "vigour" and real fear, are evidently going to make what is called an "example" of the Italians who wished to set their country free. Notwithstanding all their success both in the North and South, fresh troops are pouring down the Alps;—a pretty confession truly of the odious nature of their paternal deeds! At Naples, where they do not seem quite easy about the Calabrias and Sicily, they have not yet indulged in any signal cruelty, having only arrested various persons in direct violation of the Convention of Capua—prohibited foreign Newspapers—and put a Censorship on their own. But in Piedmont, where their triumph was so sudden and complete, they have at once let loose their rage and bitterness. A Military Commission has been established, and all who took part in the late Revolution declared *felons*. Fear, we know, is always cruel; the partisans of despotism and bigotry must have trembled lately for the existence of their favourite systems. But this is going to a pitch of bloodthirstiness and stupidity that we really thought they were too cunning to try. Conceive the Austrian Government, the habitual oppressors of Italy, affecting to consider as mere selfish agitators, the men who could break up the old dotting tyrannies of Naples and Piedmont, in a few hours; because they were only the organs of the whole people. The panders to the bad passions of tyrants talk of the "few" who did these great things;—and what then! If fifty individuals can effect a Revolution, does not that fact prove the general feeling in the nation, more than a protracted contest between two nearly balanced parties? However, nobody is taken in by the Austrian *cant* towards Italy. Some hundreds of beheadings and banishings at Turin will only make the Italians more sensible of the galling yoke of the German despots, and cause the next effort for independence to be more resolute—perhaps more sanguinary. The "paternal" Victor Emmanuel, with his Austrian allies; may flatter himself that he can cut off all the leaders of the

discontented,—not having sense enough to see, that the very atrocity of the deed would steel thousands of hearts against such a Government, and inspire them with the very thoughts and feelings which make leaders in a cause.

They never fail who die

In a great cause; the block may suck their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs

Be strung to city gates and castle walls—

But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years

EIapse, and others share as dark a doom,

They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts

Which overpower all others, and conduct

The world at last to Freedom: What were we,

If Brutus had not lived? He died in giving

Rome liberty, but left a deathless lesson—

A name which is a virtue, and a soul

Which multiplies itself throughout all time,

When wicked men wax mighty, and a state

Turns servile.—Lord Byron—*Doge of Venice, Act 2, Sc. 2.*

The news respecting the progress of the Greek Insurrection continues in one favourable strain. After recent occurrences elsewhere, we cannot venture to predict its success: but it is not very daring to assert, that it will be a mighty struggle at all events. The Greek students are rushing from all parts of Europe to participate in so glorious an attempt; and the Sublime Porte has itself confessed the magnitude of the danger by rearing the standard of Mahomet on the walls of St. Sophia; a display calculated to rouse the sluggish Turks to a general effort in defence of their faith and their dominion. The flame of liberty appears to have burst forth in the Greek Islands and the Morea.

The Spanish Cortes have been at length brought by the misfortunes of Italy to a sense of their own perilous condition; and they have taken measures to put down with a strong hand one great source of that peril—the domestic agitators. It seems a harsh thing to say, but the fact is, there is only one way of dealing with the selfish interests thrown down from their "bad eminence" by a popular Revolution. Bigots and ejected placemen and pensioners are not to be soothed by magnanimity and moderation; and to refrain from letting the sword of the law fall upon their heads, is only to make them construe that forbearance into fear. The Spanish nation have been too long paralyzed by the vexatious though puny efforts of these disappointed disturbers; and after losing the glorious opportunity of defending their own cause in Italy, they now find themselves threatened by the same monstrous coalition that has trodden upon the freedom and happiness of their fellow-patriots. We cannot exactly approve however of the mode of correcting their mistake. In consequence of some conspiracy at Barcelona (chiefly by Church dignitaries) the authorities of the province took upon themselves to banish the suspected persons. The Cortes too have suspended the ordinary process of law with regard to persons accused of crimes against the State, who are in future to be tried by the more expeditious forms of courts-martial. This is a bad substitute for an amelioration of the law itself; yet in an emergency like the present, it may be the only immediate resource, and surely those in England and France who advocate suspensions of the laws securing the subject's freedom, should not be the first to cry out against a necessity produced by the bad passions of their good friends the monks and ex-pensioners.—*Examiner.*

Piedmont and Naples.—Piedmont, it seems, has followed the fate of Naples, and after one short but decisive action between the Austrians, who had crossed the *Tecino* from Milan, and a corps of 5000 Piedmontese, the whole country has been occupied by the troops of the Emperor Francis.

From private accounts we learn, that the Piedmontese relied on support from the people of Lombardy, who, in point of fact, were their chief prompters to the line of conduct they had adopted. The latter looked for a more strenuous and lengthened resistance on the part of the Neapolitans, which would have distracted the attention and divided the forces of the Austrians. The cowardly submission of the Neapolitans broke through all these plans, and prevented the affording that aid to the people of Piedmont, which under other and more happy circumstances, the Austrian Lombards would readily have rendered them. Thus has Austria acquired the grand object of her ambition—the possession of the whole of Italy; and thus have the territorial arrangements made at the famous Congress of Vienna been broken up. Austria has nothing now to do but to make Russia a participator in the spoil, by helping her to occupy Sicily: she then may set the rest of Europe at defiance.

Notwithstanding the apparent settlement of affairs in Italy, the Russian army is still advancing, and is expected to arrive in Piedmont in about a fortnight. We confess we are not among those who think the Russian Autocrat so madly ambitious as to attempt any thing against Spain, however he may make that a pretext for now bringing his forces into the South of Europe. He is well aware, that in the diplomatic divisions of spoil which must follow on late events, his advice will be much more respectfully listened to, when backed by 100,000 men, than when supported only by a few Ministers of State. A port in the Mediterranean is necessary for the purposes of his policy, and it is so much the interest of the present possessor of Italy to conciliate him, that we have no doubt he will soon be gratified. In this political struggle, what a part does England perform! That she should be found at a time like the present, abandoning her great character—forgetting her high pretensions, “and skulking in the rear of despotism,” is more to be lamented by the friends of freedom, than the subjugation of a hundred such kingdoms as Naples and Piedmont.—*Statesman*.

The Courier.—If we may draw an inference from the language of the *Courier*, Ministers are under much alarm on account of the consequences of the general insurrection of the Greeks. The Editor of that Paper, indeed, sufficiently betrays his fears on this subject, and he holds out a sort of threat to Russia, by way of intimidating her from extending her protection (he knows what the protection of Russia and Austria means) to the Greeks. “Any question of protection,” he says, “by either of these powers would involve formidable difficulties as connected with the political relation of Europe.” This hint might have produced some effect a month or two ago; but the time for it is now gone by. Formidable difficulties! Yes, formidable before the commencement of the Italian Campaign! But Russia knows there are now no formidable difficulties in her way. Russia and Austria laughed at our protests in the case of Poland, and having now outwitted Ministers, they will laugh at us again. Already, indeed, they begin to insult us. What can be a greater insult than that which a power in subjection to Austria has just offered to the Merchants of England in the person of Mr. Peel? A few weeks ago Austria durst not have acted in this manner. But now that Italy is secured, it is no longer necessary to keep terms with us.—*Star*.

Austrians and Neapolitans.—The Foreign Journals inform us, that the Austrians are following up their bloodless victories over the pusillanimous Neapolitans, by punishing as rebels and traitors all who have been concerned in the late resistance to their authority—at least all whom they can catch; for we are happy to learn that Pepe, and many of his companions, are safely arrived in Spain. Tribunals are formed, both at Naples and Turin; and lists of the victims, who are to be immolated on the scaffold or the gibbet at the shrine of *Legitimacy*, are already made out, and in a manner published. We confess we owe a little spite to the

Italians, for having promised so much, and performed so little. We are, therefore, not very much grieved to learn, that the Austrians are about to rule them with a rod of iron. Nothing but the extreme weight of a galling tyranny will rouse some people to exert the spirit of men? and perhaps it is necessary that the Austrians should bestow a few more hard blows on the Italians, before the courage of the latter shall be screwed up to its sticking place.* However we may pity their sufferings, contempt for their despicable behaviour must mix with every feeling they may in future excite.

However the Austrians by the mere terror of their arms may have subdued the Italians, they do not appear likely to be attended by the same success in any similar plans they may have formed against Spain. The Spaniards seem to have required some such goad as the Laybach Legimitates have furnished in their manifestoes, to quicken the progress of their revolution. In many instances they have exhibited too great a respect for the feeling of loyal men, who if once more invested with the power, would quickly set the axe and the rack at work, at their expense. This day of trust and forbearance, however, seems now to have passed by, and the eyes of all true Spaniards are opened by the subjugation of Naples, and the continued advance of the Russian army towards Italy, to the danger to which a longer period of supineness would inevitably expose them. They have, in consequence, resorted to measures which their situation can alone justify. In one sense they have suspended the constitution, in cases where the safety of that constitution is at stake, by bestowing dictatorial power on a commission of five, who are to pronounce judgment wherever the government is concerned, in a summary manner. They have also decreed a levy of 500,000 men, and the creation of four armies. If the Laybach despots do attempt any thing against Spain, in the shape of direct hostilities, “vaulting ambition may once more o’erleap itself,” and in the end drag down on its own head the misery and ruin it seems so desirous to scatter amongst others.—*Traveller*.

Greek and Turks.—The Greek Insurrection against the Turks, proceeds in a way so as to promise very important consequences. A simultaneous movement seems to have taken place in the whole people: whether in Germany, France, Prussia, or Russia, all seem hastening to one focus, where they may try their strength against their Turkish oppressors. Prince Ypsilanti, who appears to be at the head of a force, so imposing that he encounters little resistance, is by this time master of Bucharest. He is, however, not the only enemy the Porte has now to contend with. The French Papers mention, that in several of the Islands of the Archipelago, the Greeks have successfully raised the standard of revolt against the Turks. In the Isle of Candia, the troops which the Porte sent to put down the Insurgents, have been cut to pieces, and the Independent flag now flies on all the forts of the Island. “Finally,” these accounts say, “to heighten the difficulties of the Ottoman government, it is announced that an insurrection has also broken out in the Morea, and that a considerable number of Turks have been massacred in several quarters of that Province.”

In this contest between the Turks and their rebellious vassals, the former labour under the greatest disadvantages whenever the services of a navy are required. The Turks are not, nor ever were, seamen; and every sailor in the fleet is a Greek. We, therefore, are by no means inclined to discredit, as some of our cotemporaries have, the intelligence that a Greek squadron, well armed, is at the mouth of the Hellespont. The Greeks have nothing more to do than to throw their Turkish officers overboard, and every ship in the Turkish fleet is their own.—*Sun*.

* The candid author of “*The Diary of an Invalid*” mentions his travelling in a *vetturino* from Padua to Milan with a *ci-devant* Captain of Infantry who had served in Bonaparte’s Italian army; but who left it to go to Spain when the Austrians overran Italy. Indignant at the apathy of his countrymen, the constant prayer of this veteran was, that the Austrians might carry their tyranny so far as to inflict daily a hundred blows of the *bastinado* on every Italian, believing that nothing less could rouse his countrymen to that resistance which might free Italy from the intolerable oppression of the Germans.

Wednesday, September 19, 1821.

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Spain.

Oh, lovely Spain! renown'd. romantic land!
Where is that standard which Pelagio bore,
When Cava's traitor-sire first call'd the band
That dy'd thy mountain streams with Gothic gore?
Where are those bloody banners which of yore
Wav'd o'er thy sons, victorious to the gale,
And drove at last the spoilers to their shore?
Red gleam'd the cross, and wan'd the crescent pale,
While Afric's echoes thrill'd with Moorish matron's wail.

Awake, ye sons of Spain! awake! advance!
Lo! Chivalry, your ancient goddess, cries,
But wields not, as of old, her thirsty lance,
Nor shakes her crimson plumage in the skies:
Now on the smoke of blazing bolts she flies,
And speaks in thunder through yon engine's roar:
In every peal she calls—"Awake! arise!"
Say, is her voice more feeble than of yore,
When her war-song was heard on Andalusia's shore?

BYRON.

Political View of Spain.

Translated from a French Political Review.—For the Calcutta Journal.

Anciently, the nations of Europe, divided among themselves by the policy of princes, were perpetually armed one against the other. This reciprocal aversion, wilfully maintained among mankind, received the name of *national hatred*; and such was the fruit of these disorders, that the continent presented only a scene of disunion, of animosities, of vengeance from people to people, and almost from man to man. Despotism profited wonderfully by these disorders: her parasites repeated daily that an Englishman and a Frenchman, a German and a Spaniard, must necessarily be enemies. At present a more just knowledge of the rights and interests of man, has changed this order of things. The love of liberty is become the common cause of nations. Their desires and interests being the same, it matters little if the Rhine and the Pyrenees have created physical divisions; the moral alliance of men has made the natural limits of nations disappear. There is now the distinction which alone ought to be eternal, because it is in the nature of things. There are no more English, Germans, French, and Spaniards: there are only people and governments. All men interested in liberty are of the same nation; and it is thus that the wise maxim is verified: "All men are brothers."

It is to the French Revolution that we owe this division, which is more just and more simple than any other. She it was that brought into action that grand idea till then speculative, that to serve the liberty of *one* people, is to serve the liberty of *all*. She established that other principle, that liberty only lives by communication. In traversing Europe to free it, she made of it one vast republic. She advised the Romans again to take to the rostrum, and to re-establish the consular fasces. She engaged Holland to waken herself from the long slumber into which the maxims of the Stadtholder had plunged her. At her voice the standard of Liberty was carried to all nations; trembling Despotism hid his hideous head; and the friend of liberty could see in the future, the day in which all the obstacles which yet opposed the union of the people should be thrown down. That which began the French Revolution, Despotism, strove earnestly to destroy it. The same interests have proceeded from the same maxims. The man who wished to make all the forces that the Republic had drawn from the French population, concur to his elevation, endeavoured anew to divide the people by opposing them one to the other; by wishing to enslave these, and to starve those; by sowing eternal rivalries; and by casting upon them the odium of the tricks of their governments. But these efforts had not time to smother so many seeds of mutual benevolence; and the issue of our military exertions, deplorable otherwise for the French arms, was eminently useful to European liberty. The strangers led into our provinces by the fate of arms, found there the proof that the nation had never been united in heart to the persecutions of which it had been the object. They gathered there other ideas. France, altho' oppressed as she was then, shewed on all sides traces of the Revolution. In every part by which they passed, ameliorations had taken place, and still existed. The conquerors were instructed in the school of the vanquished, and carried home with them new information and new wills. Spain gathered from the persecution of the chief of the French nation, knowledge not less useful. Her noble and glorious resistance did not hinder her from feeling that the French were much more advanced in the Science of Liberty; and it is true that whatever right that nation may have to hate us, yet it remains to be proved, if, in the

course of time, she succeeds in consolidating that which she has so admirably established, that she will owe to us a part of her happiness.

It is then evident that at the time of the restoration, the situation of Europe was changed. There were in all countries enlightened and independent men, to whom a rallying point alone was wanting. France obtained a Constitution, and that rallying point was found. A solid and moral alliance was formed among the different people; a general cry was heard from one end of Europe to another; Constitutions were demanded every where; and it was evident to every discerning mind, that if these Constitutions could be refused for some time, an epoch would arrive when Kings would be obliged to grant them, or else to object to them. Troubles manifested themselves in all the countries, where the Monarchs did not answer to the demands of the people. They took a hostile attitude in Prussia; they revolted in Spain; England herself was troubled by riots; France alone remained calm, because she had obtained a part of that which she desired, of what she had a right to expect. The people uniting themselves as a single nation, the Kings had not the trouble to discover the indubitable existence of that alliance; and as in such circumstances the wisest party appears the most feeble, they knew no other method of opposing it, than to bind themselves more firmly by a closer alliance; which they endeavoured to render sacred by covering it with the mantle of religion. The union of the people provoked the union of the Kings. On one side the love of liberty rose against despotism; on the other, despotism was armed against the love of liberty. There was seen, in a Congress the anti-popular celebrity of which will not be forgotten by history, all the Princes of Europe, standing close to each other, and laboring to give chains to the world: the people were seen scandalized, and calumniated; the small number of popular Princes banished and dispossessed; men ceded and sold like a commodity: they saw an offensive League prepare to destroy all the liberties, and all the interests of society. This rising of shields alone proved that the people were in fact united among themselves, and that the Kings had foreseen their resistance. But these last did not reflect that power to maintain itself, has need of the slaves who serve it, and that the time of slaves is past. They forgot that Russia, and Austria, at most, could only furnish troops little enough enlightened to merit confidence; they did not dream that the *Landwehr*, admirable for repelling the foreigner, are indelible to orders directed against their fellow patriots. Such was the state of Europe, yet aggravated by the deliberations of Carlsbad, by the destruction of German and French liberties, when the nation that was the object of greater hope, because more unfortunate, gave to Europe a great signal, and to the world, a great example. Spain, oppressed by a despotic Government, the prey of all scourges, the victim of all iniquities, has broken her chains; her glorious efforts have been crowned with success; and Europe has leaped for joy. She has seen in a country on all parts surrounded either by the ocean or by inaccessible mountains, a certain asylum for free-men of all nations; she has seen in the Spanish people, first, the conqueror of a foreigner, and, afterwards, the conqueror of despotism, the most respectable of nations, and the future model of all people. She has seen in the conduct of the Constitutionists, wisdom mixed with courage; and in that of the King, a return, slow without doubt, but of which the guarantees are in the strength of the laws, and in the impossibility of perjury.

In short, she has seemed to see the dawn of European liberty rise upon that free land. Spain is hardly triumphant over despotism, when all that she does bears an august character of grandeur and of propriety. The outlaws return, the political prisoners are released; but the people know how to make the difference between the true criminal, and the persecuted innocent. The report is spread that an English general, whose name is so justly odious to every friend of liberty, dares to offer to the King of Spain, the assistance of England; the nation immediately rises, and pronounces with energy against all fear of foreigners. The Cortes are recalled; the King, in a proclamation, acknowledges his errors; power organizes itself in the interests of liberty. The persecuted talents re-appear; the day of justice is come, and nothing makes her triumph bloody. Invaded Portugal listens to the noise of arms, to the songs of independence, and it is not for her a vain sound in the air.

We should conceive less hope, Spain would be an object of less profound admiration for us, if her liberators had signalized their victory by violence; if the return to liberty had been accompanied by hatred, re-creation, and vengeance. But how resist placing one's self above all fear, all mistrust, when one sees the Spanish people join moderation to the conquest of her rights; religion direct the revolution in putting itself at its head; the persecuted return consoled; statesmen passing from the prisons of the inquisition to the ministry, and lifting up their hands a little before mutilated by the torture, and uttering only pacific sentiments, finding themselves too much repaid for their sufferings by the return of liberty.

Ought not such a spectacle to convert all the incredulous? and what man of good faith can refrain from sighing when he hears a French mi-

nister compare the liberators of Spain, to the prætorian guards? Did they speak of the Constitution, and did they leave upon the throne the Prince against whose faults they had risen? Had they not always a General ready for the throne? Where is the Spanish General that can give birth to the last suspicion? The prætorian guards oppressed the Roman population, far from being seconded by them. Who will tell us that the population has not encouraged and favored the Spanish revolution? Is not all here besides a question of epochas. Can the epocha, when the prætorian guards tyrannized over the Roman people, be compared to that in which the Spanish people are placed? When Rome, after having exhausted all the possessions of liberty and victory, had fallen by the natural proneness of human things, into that state of satiety and inertness which necessarily invites despotism, the prætorian guards who came out of the deepest sink of corruption in Rome, worked upon it as upon an insensate carcase, according to their will. Then the people were more fit for servitude than the army and their chiefs were to oppress them; then, according to the fine expression of Montesquieu, every blow could bear upon the tyrant, none upon the tyranny. Spain, on the contrary, regenerated by a long resistance to a foreign invasion, yet new and young for liberty, offers not to despotism an inert and tangible map. Five years of resistance, of insurrections of all kinds, have proved that she does not know how to bend an obedient head under the yoke. There is in Spain only one ruling sentiment—religion; and religion deprived of that liberty, which she directs and which she strengthens.

The geographical situation of Spain renders it more fit for liberty than any other nation on the continent. Surrounded by the ocean, she is sheltered from invasion, and a formidable military state is not necessary to her for liberty. This circumstance renders the prætorian guards yet more impossible. If France, with a formidable power, is not able to attack or enslave her, it is evident that no continental or insular nation can hope to subjugate her. Her independence is a guarantee even against the Holy Alliance. From thence, there is no necessity to create permanent armies, and therefore, no military chief to dread; and if it is true that the ordinary danger of revolutions is the usurpation of the power of bayonets, we must own that Spain contains in herself, without any of the inconveniences that accompany them, all the advantages of liberty. She has need only of moderation and knowledge.

Some, I know, are pleased to repeat, that the constitution of the Cortes is imperfect on many accounts; that, too liberal towards the democracy, it is too sparing towards the royal power. These faults are known and avowed by all the world; but wise minds do not partake of the dread that the oligarchies of all countries are pleased to sow. The Cortes are about to re-unite, and if the disposition of a fundamental law forbids that law to be touched before a certain number of years, nothing hinders the legislators, without bearing any attempt on the letter to modify the spirit of it, by a wise application, and a mitigated execution. All here depends upon the wisdom of the legislative power, and nothing can give cause to fear that power, enlightened by the experience of other nations, and by a just knowledge of the legitimate wants of the executive power. A democratic aberration would be much less to be feared in Spain, than in any other country. To a light disorder, military despotism could not succeed, because military influence is insensible in the Peninsula. The religious spirit, which is the principal feature in the Spanish character, would oppose anarchy, provided that spirit is not as in England, under Charles I. dogmatic and divergent. What effect then ought we to expect the revolution of Spain to produce upon the continent, and particularly in France? A sensible progress towards liberty. How does it occur that just the contrary happens? Such a contradiction can only be explained by the blindness of the governments of Europe; it only proves an error in the reigning powers, who believe that the storm will carry them away, if they do not oppose energetic barriers to it. It is a strange blindness which precipitates cabinets into the same error as the King of Spain. When will the Sovereigns of Europe know that there is no longer any thing to hope, except from free and complete concessions, and that the love of liberty having passed into the manners of all men, it is only to attempt a vain and dangerous enterprise to wish to stop them with bayonets? When one is not the strongest, says the proverb, he must be the most cunning. The governments do not even know how to give themselves the merit of address. Liberty of thought will very soon be destroyed upon the continent, every where, except in Spain; individual liberty exists no longer in France. Ignorance and treason emulously destroy our rights almost before we know them. Complaint flows from the bottom of our souls; they calumniate the sentiments of the nation altogether, in showing it hostile to the life of its princes. They prepare dungeons for us; and inquisitors, banished from Spain, come to oppress our country. Thus, not only the lessons of history, but the contemporary lesson which Spain gives us, are lost. Thus, a spirit of madness seems to inspire all the governments of Europe; and these governments, who do not appear to suspect the cause of the evil, accuse principles, when all ought to accuse themselves.—Quos vult perdere, Jupiter dementat.

Value of Great Names.

(Literary Gazette)

Great names attract the million—there's a glare
Round kings and conquerors, which delude the eyes
Of superficial men; and even the wise
Will hesitate, at times, into a stare.
Some worship Wellington, and seem to share
His glories, while they talk him to the skies;
Others Napoleon's genius eulogies—
A splendid name, but much the worse for wear.
For me, a home-spun, sonnet-spinning wight,
Such lofty themes "stick to me" the throat,"
More pleased to con, in comely black and white,
One humbler far, and yet a name of note—
Ah! come to sooth my palm, and bless my gaze,
Thou more than alchemist, coy Henry Hase!

Liberty of the Press.

DEFENCE OF THE PRESS AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF THE "CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION."

To the Editor of Drakard's News.

SIR,

I approve of the formation of a defensive subscription for the Liberty of the Press; and you may put me down £50 donation, and £2 annual, towards such fund.

I purpose to lend my aid to the subscription for defending the Press, only provided that its direction be under moderate and constitutional control, and not to defend obviously bad causes, but such as, being defended, will confer real stability to a Free Press, in a moral and constitutional view of the subject, and produce a subject worthy of record for the future historian.

It will be impossible to have permanent funds except upon the above principle of arrangement and application.

Yours, &c.

G. NOEL.

Exton-park, Friday, May 4, 1821.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Baronet.

(Examiner)

"'Twere better for you if 'twere not known in Council: you'll be laugh'd at."—Shakespear.

The House of Commons has certainly much reason to congratulate itself on the possession of such a Member as Sir Thos. Buckler Lethbridge (alias the Protestant Champion); as, but for his mirth-exciting oratory, such is the sombre state of things in general, hardly a laugh would be heard within the walls during a whole evening's debate. Now, however, a good stout one, we perceive, is raised at almost every sentence uttered by the Hon. Baronet. When, for example, he greatly wondered how a man of talent like Mr. Plunkett could think of advocating the Claims of the Catholics, there immediately appeared, as Sir Thomas Brown describes the action, "a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs," of the worthy Member: in a word, the House laughed. When he again greatly wondered how the aforesaid man of talent could persevere in a measure which had failed to please one Doctor Milner and therefore could not give universal satisfaction, the House again laughed. When he gravely declared, that it was because he entertained the highest respect for the Irish Catholics he opposed their demands, the House laughed a third time.—When he persisted in asserting that himself and certain other anti-Catholic petitioners were nevertheless friends to liberality, the House could not chuse but laugh.—And when he begged that Honourable Gentlemen would stop their mirth till they had heard him out, and then proceeded to say, that "there was but one opinion with all those who were of the same opinion with him," there was, it may be imagined, a laugh of no ordinary description!—Were the Somersetshire Baronet a man of wit or humour (things he apparently holds in supreme contempt) he could not possibly divert the House more effectually than he does by these original specimens of logic.—To hear Sir Thomas, however, boast of his liberality, has not a little surprised those who know something of his ways, and who yet willingly allow him the possession of many a saving virtue:—but to be liberal, is to be munificent, generous, bountiful—not parsimonious; and at the mention of those words, our Somerset friends shake their heads.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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East India Sugars.

The following is an Extract from a Private Letter from England, dated April 19, 1821, and received by a Gentleman in Calcutta:—

"As I know you feel interested in questions relating to Free Trade, I send you some Resolutions and a Petition to Parliament, relative to the attempt of the West Indians, altogether to exclude Indian Sugars from the home market. Strenuous opposition to the first proposal, which was to increase the protection duty 15s. per cwt. has induced the Minister, who loves to please both parties, to split the difference, and propose an increase of 2s. 6d. per cwt. making altogether 12s. 6d. This shift and expedient will not do; and the Indian Agents have determined to persevere. They are seriously alarmed, and have formed a permanent East Indian Committee, and opened communications with the Outposts. The Committee of the Commons on Foreign Trade is going on well. The plan they propose, I understand, is as follows: to open India to ships of all sizes; to place the British Ship Owner on the same footing as the American or Foreigner; to allow direct shipments on British Ships from India to Europe; and then to relax the Navigation Laws, and allow Asiatic produce to be imported into Great Britain from India through Continental Europe. These measures, so wise in themselves, will prove injurious, if the monopoly of the Sugar Market should be given to the West Indians; for the light goods will then follow the heavy to the places where the latter can be sold, that is, to the Continent of Europe, and thus Great Britain will be cut off from the Direct Trade of India."

At a Meeting at the City of London Tavern, on the 17th of April 1821, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously.

I.—Moved by R. C. Bazett, Esq. seconded by G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq.—That this meeting deprecate in the strongest manner any addition whatever to the existing duty on the importation of East India Sugars for home consumption, being convinced that it will prove highly injurious to the interests of the Merchant, Manufacturer, Ship Owner, and the numerous classes dependent on them.

II.—Moved by E. Fletcher, Esq. seconded by J. H. Palmer, Esq.—That the proposed alteration in the mode of classing East India Sugars, and of subjecting the finer qualities to the additional Duty levied on clayed Sugars, will prove in operation most vexatious and embarrassing to all parties interested in the Trade to the East Indies.

III.—Moved by W. Crawford, Esq. seconded by R. Richards, Esq.—That a Petition be presented to the Honorable the House of Commons, against any addition to, or alteration of, the existing Duty on East India Sugars.

IV.—Moved by Forbes Mitchell, Esq. seconded by G. Lyell, Esq.—That the Petition now drawn out be signed by the meeting, and left for signatures at the City of London Tavern, until Saturday, the 28th instant,

J. ALEXANDER, CHAIRMAN.

Moved by Forbes Mitchell, Esq. seconded by H. Blanshard, Esq.—That the thanks this meeting are due to J. Alexander, Esq. for his conduct in the Chair, and his attention generally to this subject.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

The humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants, Agents Ship-Owners, and others, interested in the Trade to the East Indies, and resident in London.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners are extensively engaged as Merchants, Agents and Ship-Owners in the Trade to the East Indies.

That your Petitioners are informed a Bill is now pending before your Honorable House, to regulate the Duties to be hereafter paid on the importation of Sugar for home-consumption, and that certain additions to and alterations of the existing duties are intended to be introduced therein, with a view still farther to protect the interests of His Majesty's plantations in the West Indies.

That your Petitioners are firmly convinced such alterations and additions will altogether exclude Sugars, the produce of His Majesty's territories and dominions in the East Indies from the home-consumption market, to the serious injury of the Native population of India; and of the shipping, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the empire, now so deeply involved in the free trade to the East Indies.

That prior to the commencement of the said free trade in 1813, the difference between the duties levied on the West India Sugars, was

3s. per cwt. only, but was increased in 1813-14 to 10s. per cwt. in favor of the former; and that your petitioners are prepared to prove, the same relative protection is now afforded as was intended to be given by the said additional duty in 1814.

That your petitioners are under the necessity of bringing Sugar from the East Indies, that being the only article on which they can depend for dead weight: and mixed cargoes of heavy and light goods being indispensable to the said trade.

That your petitioners are prepared to prove—the average losses sustained by them for the last three years, on their importations of Sugar exceed 30 per cent on the prime cost.

That the total quantity of East India Sugar consumed in the home market has never exceeded in any one year more than 2 to 3 per cent. on the importations from the West Indies.

That the consequences of excluding from the home market, an article so important as East India Sugar, will be to drive the East India trade to foreign countries, or so to enhance the prices of light goods, such as Cotton, Indigo, Silk and Drugs as to inflict the most serious injury on the British Manufacturer, the Merchant, the Ship Owner, and all the numerous classes dependent upon them.

That a farther consequence will be to place the home market at the mercy of the West India planters, and to increase the price to the home consumer, and to the refiner.

That your Petitioners are ready to prove to your Honorable House, the great and growing importance of the free trade with British India, which is every day opening fresh channels for the consumption of British Manufactures, amongst vast regions and an immense population.

That your Petitioners can prove by official documents, the increase since 1813, of the importation of British Cotton Goods into Bengal alone, shewing an increase in the value of the same, from £10,000 to £300,000.

That your Petitioners can prove by respectable testimony, that the British Cotton Goods are displacing the native manufactures, and that the inhabitants of some of the Eastern Islands, are already clothed in British Goods.

That Sugar is a staple commodity of Bengal, and of the said Islands; and that no axiom in political economy is sounder than this, that the nation that will not buy the produce of other countries, cannot expect to sell her own produce or manufactures to them.

That deeply impressed with a sense of the great importance of the present question, and convinced that the additional duty imposed in 1813, on East India Sugars, without experience of the real nature and importance of the trade to the East Indies, should rather be diminished than increased; Your Petitioners humbly appeal to the wisdom of your Honorable House, to protect their interests, bound up in those of the empire at large, and pray your Honorable House not to suffer any addition or alteration whatever to be made in the existing duty on Sugar imported from the East Indies, for home consumption, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

London, April 17, 1821.

To the Editor of the Courier.

SIR,

An article in your Paper of the 9th instant (May,) professing to show the object and justice of the additional protecting duty on West India Sugar, being to my judgment, inconclusive in its argument, and to my knowledge, inaccurate in its facts, I rely upon your candour for the insertion of the following statement.

The writer throws down the gauntlet, and claims the additional duty on the following ground:—

Protection to the Public.—Protection to the Revenue.—Protection to the West Indian.

I willingly accept the challenge, and am ready to meet it on three grounds.

First, let me state the facts of the case; next the reasons to be deduced from them, and finally, the application of both to the interests of the Public, the maintenance of the Revenue, and the rights of the West Indians. Before the trade with India was opened, in 1813-14, the duty on East India sugar was £1 13s. per cwt.—West India, £1 10s.—Protection, 3s. per cwt. in favour of the West Indians.

In 1814, it was increased to 10s. per cwt., 40s. instead of 33s. being imposed on East India sugars. Of the particular motives that led to the increase, I confess myself to be very imperfectly informed, as the free trade was then struggling for a birth;—but I have heard a report, that the bargain was made by the West Indians themselves, the increased duty being the price paid to them for their parliamentary support at that crisis.

By this arrangement no new classification of qualities was required no new specification of growths demanded.

It was, however, well known that sugars from India were of various qualities, from low brown, to fine white; and that although classed generally as the produce of places within the limits of the Company's Charter, they were of different growths: Bengal, Siam, Java, and the Eastern Islands. In full knowledge of all these circumstances the bargain was made, or rather dictated by the strongest party, and so things remained till the present year, when over production in the West Indies, the increased cultivation, in the Dutch ceded colonies, Demarara, &c. and universal fall of prices, having affected the West Indians, they shut their eyes to the true causes of their distress, and loudly complain of East India competition. And what is this competition? In quantity the East India sugars used annually for home consumption, has never exceeded 5000 tons, or two and three per cent. on the West India imports of 200,000 tons. But have these 5000 displaced 5000 West India?—No. The consumption of West India sugar has increased (see parliamentary papers)—and further, have these 4000 or 5000 tons of India sugar proved a beneficial importation to the East Indian? No; the average loss on them is 30 per cent. on the prime cost, a loss which the necessity of a dead weight to bring home the ships, compels the East India importer to submit to.

Lord in their complaints, the West Indians apply for an additional duty of 5s. or 15s. per cwt. in all. They produce statements of a disproportionate fall in India freight, and divers excellent arguments, wanting only one ingredient—accuracy. Their fallacy being detected, the additional duty on Muscovados is abandoned; but to obtain indirectly, what they sought first directly, they apply for an increase of 7s. 6d. per cwt. or 17s. 6d. altogether, on those India sugar, which they are pleased to call similar to West India, or clayed, and for a prohibitory duty on all sugars not the growth of the Company's territories.

But let me ask, can they produce a single sample of Bengal sugars in quality bearing a greater resemblance to clayed sugars than Jamaica and Barbadoes white, now admitted to the Muscovado duty? In point of fact, does any clayed sugar at all come from the British West Indies? No: the duty has stopped the claying, and the classification of West India sugars is a dead letter. Is not then their object clear? All India sugars, more or less, undergo some refining process, but not greater than Jamaica and Barbadoes white; and yet once insert the distinction in the schedule, and the East India merchant will be at the mercy of the customs, charged probably with the high duty, and certainly subject to vexatious uncertainties, and perplexed with endless disputes, whilst the old practice will preserve the Barbadoes and Jamaica white at the low duty; and these propositions are made in the very teeth of their own bargain, while the ten shillings originally meant to apply on all quantities of East India sugar, is now assumed as the protection to Muscovados alone.

Such are the facts, and the following consequences may be deduced from them. That a measure useless to the West Indies may, in its infant state, prove most detrimental to the East Indian trade.

Already the character of the Indian Trade is changing; returns for British exports are required: returns for British Manufactures, of which the consumption is now spreading throughout India, the Persian Gulf, and the Eastern Islands.

Rice, saltpetre, and sugars, are the only dead weight returns from India; a duty on the former to protect corn, and a limited consumption of saltpetre from the cessation of war, enhance the importance of sugar. Hence the cause of the phenomenon—a Manchester Petition.

And what but a waste of labour are the Committees of the Lords and Commons on Foreign Trade. If the depot at Singapore is to be encouraged for the trade in British goods, with the Eastern Islands and China, surely sugar, the produce of China and those Islands ought not to be excluded from Great Britain.

The trade between India and Foreign Europe is to be thrown open, and what will be the consequence? Articles essential to manufacture, Indigo, drugs, cotton, silk, will come far cheaper to foreigners, than to our native manufactures; for, on the Continent, the shipper will find a ready market for his dead weight of sugar, while in England, he must cover his loss on that article, by enhancing his light goods.

With these facts, and their consequences before us, let me ask, will the revenue be benefited by the exclusion of 5000 tons of sugar paying 10s. more per cwt. than West India sugar? For, if the 35s. levied on clayed West India sugar operate as a prohibition, can any rational man expect East India will be consumed at a duty of 47s. 6d.?

Will the consumer be benefited by the removal of competition, however small; and are they so utterly unable to discriminate that to preserve their healths, you must exclude East India sugars altogether—can such arguments be tolerated?

Will the British refiners benefit by narrowing their supply, when they have to compete with the foreign refineries, fed directly with East India sugar?

Will the British manufacturers be benefited by being deprived of an article in which they are to be paid for their exports, or by the enhanced prices of other articles essential to their manufactures?

Will the British merchant, and the shipping interest, the docks and the warehouses be benefited by the India trade being carried to foreign ports; will the native population of India, whose staple manufacture of piece goods, is superseded by British goods, be benefited by the exclusion of another staple from the British market; will that measure assist the East India Company in discharging the interest of their debt, nearly two millions annually, and all payable in this country.

And what are the rights of the West Indians? Do the East Indians seek to open the bargain? No; though they suffer by it, they are silent. But restrictions, you exclaim:—the Colonial system.—I reply was not the principle broken through, when Malta, and the ports south of Cape Finisterre, were opened to the West Indians?

“Give the West Indian (the writer rejoins,) the same freedom of trade that the East Indians enjoy, and they will make no pretensions to preference and protection.”

Here I must heartily concur with the writer, and accept the proposal; let the two trades start fair—free labour against slave labour—and the public, the consumer, the revenue, and the merchant, will all benefit by the change. This is the true remedy. Believe me, it is not the introduction of East India sugar that will as is imagined, endanger the commerce of England, and thereby place its liberties in jeopardy: but the continuance of a vexatious system, exploded in theory, and destructive in practice.

I remain, &c.

D.

Epitaph.

EPITAPH ON MR. BOYLE GODFREY, CHEMIST.

Made by himself when Dying.

Here lies, to digest, macerate, and amalgamate with clay, in Balneo Arenæ.

Stratum super Stratum,

The Residuum, Terra damnata, and Caput mortuum, of Boyle Godfrey, Chemist et Medicinæ Doctor.

A man who in this earthly Laboratory pursued various Processes to obtain Arcanum Vitæ, or the secret to live; also Aurum Vitæ,

Or, the art of getting, rather than that of making Gold; But, Alchemist-like,

All his Labour and Projection,

Like Mercury in the fire, evaporated in Fume;

When it dissolved in its first principle.

He departed as poor as the last drops of an Alembic; For riches are not always bestowed on the adepts of this world.

Though fond of News,

He carefully avoided the Fermentation, Effervescence,

And Decrepitation of this life;

But the Radical moisture being exhausted,

The Elixir Vitæ spent,

And exsiccated to a cuticle;

He could no longer be suspended in his vehicle

But precipitated gradatim,

per Campanam,

To his original dust.

May that light, brighter than the Bolognian Phosphorus, Preserve him from the Athano, Empercuma, and Reveratory furnace of the other world;

Depurate him from the Fæces and Scoræ of this;

Highly rectify and volatilize his Ætherial Spirit;

Bring him over the helm and retort of this globe,

And place it in a proper recipient or crystalline orb, among the elect of the flowers of Benjamin,

Never to be saturated;

Till the general Resuscitation, Deflagration, Calcination, and Sublimation of all things.

Europe Deaths.

On the 26th of April, at Kippax, Yorkshire, the Honorable Mrs. CATHART.

On the 25th of April, at Lisson Grove, Mrs. PEYTON, widow of the late W. PEYTON, Esq.

On the 26th of April, in Southampton-row, HENRY HOPE, Esq. late of Harley-street, in his 39th year.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.

To the Editors of the American Sentinel.

A gentleman of your city, on a late public occasion, having gone, as I conceive, much out of his way, for the sake of sneering at the individuals who addressed a Memorial to Congress from Philadelphia, in the month of November last; one of the objects of his pleasantry begs leave, through your paper, to thank him for this most unexpected condescension. To be thus noticed by one who occupies so large a space in public estimation, is an honor which it would be exceedingly ungrateful in us to receive sub silentio.

The subject to which I allude, is a publication in one of your papers, which has recently fallen into my hands, purporting to be the speech of a Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, delivered at a public dinner made by the manufacturers and their friends on the 22d of February last. In this rare specimen of table-talk eloquence, among other matters equally edifying and interesting, we find the following remark: "It certainly was a curious specimen of the materials composing the combination against manufacturers, that the northern and eastern merchants who assembled at Philadelphia last autumn to memorialize Congress against them, chose a southern planter to write their remonstrance; and that he composed it of some aphorisms from Adam Smith, the most efficient antagonist of the mercantile system, who, in fact, published his great work to denounce it." The greatest bungler at composition, especially if he be a lawyer, will usually contrive to be right, either in his premises or conclusions; but Mr. Ingersoll here furnishes a striking example of one who is decidedly wrong in both:—a circumstance not to be explained, but on the supposition, that he was utterly ignorant of every part of the subject on which he designed to comment. In the first place, "the combination," as he is pleased to style the meeting of merchants, &c. could, in no sense whatever, be called "a combination against manufacturers;" having assembled both professedly, and in reality, to beg Congress not to tax agriculture and commerce, farther than they were already taxed. In the next place, Adam Smith's object, if he might be allowed to know it himself better than Mr. Ingersoll could, was not to denounce the mercantile system in particular; but all systems sustained by monopolies, bounties, or restrictions; and at the same time to show, that the true policy of all governments should be, to deal equally, where they dealt at all, with every sort of industry, as the best means to promote and secure the wealth of nations. In the third and last place, this policy being the one which every member of our meeting most cordially approved, it will not be matter of surprise to any person with a cranium less cunningly contrived than Mr. Ingersoll's, that these members should choose such a memorial, as the one which they adopted; even admitting Mr. Ingersoll's assertion to be true, that it was composed "of some aphorisms from Adam Smith;" an author whom they admired. The object of their memorial being to sustain precisely the same policy as that so strongly, and I will venture to add, irrefragably recommended by Adam Smith: they surely would have manifested somewhat more deference for the public taste, and the public intelligence, by using, not only his doctrines, but his very words, than by taking the course which Mr. Ingersoll has done, in stringing a set of common places called out from the chaotic mass of newspaper articles and pamphlets written on the side of the manufacturers, a great majority of which the dullest clodpate of a school-boy, would think himself utterly disgraced by repeating.

In regard to the supposed author of this memorial, it is of immeasurably small importance, either to the public, or to the men whom Mr. Ingersoll was addressing, who he may be; but I will venture to hazard one conjecture in regard to him, which is, that if he had proved himself no better qualified to draw their memorial, than Mr. Ingersoll appears to be for the particular function which he attempted to discharge at the manufacturers' dinner, the convention would very speedily have dispensed with his services. There is one praise, however, which we cannot withhold from Mr. Ingersoll, and we bestow it the more willingly, on account of the very small portion of matter for commendation furnished by his speech. It is this: he is equally profound in rural as in political economy; for he has discovered that "the planting interest is obviously distinguishable from the agricultural;" by which, I presume, we are to understand, (if indeed it means any thing) that he has found out some way, not only of making all crops that are planted without "cultivating" the earth, but also of proving to the makers that they have distinct interest from the makers of all crops raised in any other mode than by planting. Now we venture to say that this is spie-and-span new; and every way worthy of the profound head which conceived it. On a discovery so important, we humbly beg leave to suggest to the members of every agricultural society in the union; to all the subscribers of the Plough-Boy, and the American Farmer; to all the admirers of Dickson, Young, Marshall, Sir H. Davy, Sir John Sinclair; as well as to all other book-reading agriculturists in these United States, whether it will not be best that they should forthwith burn all their agricultural papers and books, and betake themselves incontinently to the pupillage of this malthus in parvo; this Trismegistus Redivivus. It is true that he has as yet given us no clue whereby to ascertain in what the distinction between the planting and

agricultural interests consists; neither has he given us the slightest hint in regard to the modus operandi of making crops without culture of the soil. But the "he says it" of such a man, ought to content us for the present; since we have no reason to doubt, from his most unqualified avowal, that he will be graciously pleased very soon to unravel the mystery; being in duty bound, after broaching a doctrine so novel to us all, not to leave us long in the dark. His meaning is equally inscrutable, where he undertakes in one breath to "vouch for the southern planters," (who, by the way, have no particular fancy, as we conjecture, for any such voucher) and in the next, to curl up his nose at "a southern planter." Of one fact I must here inform him, in regard to these men to whom he is so gratuitously kind, and with whose characters I suspect he is not much better acquainted than with their avocations. It is this: if they really have any interest distinct or distinguishable from the agricultural interest, he would do them a much greater favour than by an unsought compliment to their patriotism, which rests upon a tenure somewhat more secure than Mr. Ingersoll's applause, would he let them into the secret. At present they are as profoundly ignorant of it as Adam Smith must have been of the exclusive designs imputed to him by Mr. Ingersoll.

In the course of his speech, this finished table-orator remarks, "that it has been most injudiciously attempted" (I wish he had thought proper to tell us by whom) "to array agriculture against manufactures." I have read, I believe, every petition, memorial, and remonstrance addressed to Congress in opposition to the proposed tariff; as well as most of the newspaper essays, and all the pamphlets which have been written on this truly important subject. In none of these can any such attempt be found, even by Mr. Ingersoll's secret-searching intellect. One general sentiment pervades the whole; the sum and substance of which is, that agriculture, commerce, and manufactures are naturally friends, and forever would remain so, if governments would not undertake to interfere between them by partial taxation, or partial exemption; that all such interferences are unjust; and consequently produce unnatural rivalships and hostility. Now if any man in his senses will assert that such consequences will not follow from such a system of legislation, we will readily acknowledge that he has much more impudence, than would suffice to make him full as able an advocate, as Mr. Ingersoll himself. Had any hostile array been attempted by any one, as Mr. Ingersoll asserts, the sin is certainly not at the door either of the agriculturists, or of the commercial men, or of those connected with and dependent upon them; but it rests with those exclusively, who have been labouring so long, and so earnestly, to induce government to impose taxes upon all the rest of the community, for their special benefit.

There is one thing in this gentleman's harangue, which I had to read over three or four times, before I could satisfy myself, that there was not some typographical error—so extraordinary did it appear, when all the circumstances of time, place, and occasion, were considered. After assuring the company, that he had been "always attentive to the subject of manufactures"—that he had bestowed upon them "deliberate and studious consideration"—(a fact which they might well have doubted, but for this most unexpected declaration;) "that he would not be understood as pronouncing that even revision of the tariff or increase of duties is necessary." This is really—"prodigious!" as Dominie Sampson would say. Why the revision of the tariff, and the increase of duties were the very things for which the individuals whom he was addressing, had been labouring so long; and this increase of duties was the very deed that "the materials composing the combination against manufacturers" (as he so wittily calls our meeting) had been imploring congress not to perpetrate. How acceptable such an avowal must have proved to his convivial auditors, I will not undertake to say; but after such an astounding declaration of the congeniality of his sentiments with those of his associates at the festive board—made too, almost at the commencement of his speech, I could very readily conceive with what unalterable cordiality they must have assented to his concluding observation—"that the company had been detained too long already from more agreeable entertainment, than listening to his discourse."

And now, Messrs. Editors, presuming Mr. Ingersoll may possibly be a friend of your's, permit a stranger to recommend, that you would seriously advise him—should he design to follow up this business of acting as spokesman at public dinner parties, to bestow somewhat more attention on the nature of the undertaking, than he seems to have done heretofore. Let him ponder rather more deeply on "the materials composing the combination" before he ventures to address them. By this easy precaution he will avoid expressing either opinions or doubts in opposition to their wishes. And lastly, endeavour above all things to persuade him, that to speak either intelligibly, or agreeably, to almost any audience which can possibly be collected, the least which a prudent man ought to do, should be to make himself in some slight degree acquainted with the subject upon which he intends to discourse.

ONE OF THE MATERIALS

COMPOSING THE COMBINATION.

ON THE ATROCIOUS INVASION OF NAPLES BY
THE AUSTRIANS.

The morning lowers all blood—
Sad presage of the day!
And on the darkly-waving wood
Pours yet a darker ray!
The stream reflects a hue,
As if it secret bore
A sickness at the pallid view
Of death upon its shore!
The thundering drum now wakes
The spirit of the brave!
Haste! where the war-note wildest breaks,
Where yawns the proudest gave!
Haste! where the barbarous North pursues
To classic land his mad career,
And, ere the soil his presence views,
Quaff the wine-cup o'er his bier!
Spirits of ancient Rome, arise!
Instil anew the liberty
That lightened in your patriot eyes!
That bade the world be free!

J. M.

No Effectual Relief Without Reform.

In discussing the causes of the present distresses, there are two things which certain Honorable Members seem very shy of adverting to—namely, the enormous National Debt, and its portentous offspring, excessive Taxations. Such Taxation is to the body politic what a large wen is to the body natural; it draws off the nourishment from the vital parts, corrupts and exhausts the frame, and inevitably produces debility or death. While Taxation, therefore, exists to any thing like its present amount, it is quite absurd to hold consultation and contrive remedies for minor evils. To attribute our sufferings to the change from war to peace, to a depreciated currency, to the mode of striking the corn averages, to the proposed return to cash payment, &c. appears to us to be the very climax of delusion. Some of these things may doubtless occasion more or less embarrassment; but excessive Taxation, produced by unnecessary wars and a wasteful expenditure, is the prime cause of the various difficulties under which the nation is now groaning. Ministers and their immediate adherents, who have all along advocated and been enriched by the war-system, though they now perhaps perceive its ruinous effects as clearly as any of us, can hardly be expected to avow their convictions. Besides, though they may be satisfied that the people at large are suffering deeply, they themselves remain untouched, if they are not indeed benefited, by the actual state of things; for as their receipts are not affected by the general depression, it in fact operates as much to their advantage as a considerable rise in their salaries. It must be remembered, too, that any Reform that would give the nation effectual relief, would deprive them at once of power and profit,—advantages which they of all men breathing cannot be expected easily to forego for the public good. And though there are many persons, in Parliament, who are now beginning to taste a little of the bitter fruits of the system, yet they have so long been its warm advocates, are so connected with its chief supporters, and are, in truth, so many of them, directly or indirectly, still partaking of its injurious sweets, that it would be idle to imagine they will be ever any thing but the opposers of Reform,—at least of such a Reform as would effectually relieve the nation.

Verily, we have reached a promising crisis, and live in a truly blessed age! In the midst of riches and luxury, pauperism and wretchedness are daily increasing. Having, by the councils of the Prince Regent, (and the aid of a Russian winter) effected "the deliverance of Europe," at the cost of an overwhelming Debt, we are ourselves now crying for deliverance from the unbearable pressure of Taxation consequent upon our crusades against continental freedom; which however, instead of being crushed, is still vigorous enough to show its honest front, and cut out new work for the Deliverers. But what has this boasted "deliverance of Europe" availed us? In spite of all its vaunted benefits,—notwithstanding the financial abilities of Vansittart, the coercive measures of Lord Castlereagh, the anti-reforming eloquence of Mr. Canning, the arts and industry of Messrs. Oliver, Castles, Fletcher, and Co., the blood-shedding example at Manchester, and the great moral lessons of the Duke of Wellington,—backed too as they have been by the labours of the Societies for the Suppression of Vice and of Sedition, and, above all, by the bayonets and cannon of the Holy Allies,—notwithstanding, we say, all these aids and advantages, never did England present such a scene of suffering and despondency as she does at this instant.

That this suffering is deep and general, is admitted on all hands; and however certain interested individuals may desire to hide the cause, the conviction is daily increasing, that excessive Taxation is the root of the mischief,—the cause of "all our woe;"—which Taxation, in our

judgment, will never be effectually reduced till a rational Reform is effected in the Common Houses.—By a corrupt Parliament the grievance has been produced, and it is only by an uncorrupt one that it can be cured. Until the mass of the people are fully persuaded of this truth,—until they join heart and hand in demanding a Reform,—and until such a change is produced as will give them an effectual voice in what should be their own House,—Committees of Inquiry will sit and report in vain, retrenchment and economy will be recommended in vain, taxes will be shifted and modified and partially reduced in vain. With such a dead weight of Debt on the back of the nation, it must necessarily exhibit "an alacrity in sinking;" and that overpowering load will never, we are fully persuaded, be removed, except by the strong aid of a reformed Parliament, or by what a reformed Parliament would prevent, a dangerous Revolution.

The Prime Minister indeed, instead of a Reform, is of opinion that the sole remedy for our afflictions is to be found in "Time and Patience," though he did not stop to explain their operation to this desirable end. We certainly differ with my Lord Liverpool. Time and Patience will not, in our judgment, give employment to the labourer and artisan; nor enable the agriculturist to get a living profit by his productions; nor set the manufacturer successfully at work; nor bring custom to the trader; nor open fresh markets for the merchant. The Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, with his rank and titles, his sinecures and salaries, his town and country palaces, his cabinet dinners and his brilliant levees, may be enabled, with the aid of "Time and Patience," to go on tolerably well, and wait complacently for an alteration in the condition of the people. His Colleagues, too, being similarly situated, may also contrive to contemplate the general misery with calmness and "Christian fortitude:"—

"Their hours to luxury they give,
"And nobly on their neighbours live."

But, we ask, will Time and Patience enable each rank in society to move with comfort in its proper sphere? Will they prevent that anguish and sinking of the heart that afflict the middle classes, while they are daily falling into a state of hopeless poverty? Will they keep the poor from the workhouse, or clothe their ragged or feed their hungry children?—Not so: and we really cannot but think, my rich Lord of the Treasury, that you might have spared your unmeaning if not insulting opinion, which comes with singular ill grace, at such a crisis, from one who, during a long life, has always been basking in Fortune's sunshine. But thus it has ever been with "the Great" in all ages. To gratify their own passions, they seldom scruple to involve the multitude in extreme suffering; and then, instead of affording them relief or sharing their privations, they set up a chaunt of the advantages of Time and Patience! This however is a lullaby which can never stop the cries of a people wanting bread: but it is all, it seems, that is to be expected from the Powerful, whose conduct on these occasions has long since been drawn by a master's hand:—"So I returned (says the philosophic Preacher) and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun: and beheld the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power; but they had no comforter."

"He that saith unto the wicked, 'Thou art righteous,'—him shall the people curse—nations shall abhor him;"—yet in defiance of this declaration, a British Minister, in the hearing of an abused and suffering world, can venture to call the Oppressors of Europe—the Spoilers of Poland, of Norway, of Saxony, of Venice, of Lombardy, of Genoa, and of Naples,—the "Saviours of the World," at the very moment when the atrocious attack on an unoffending nation had kindled another war, which threatens Europe with a fresh deluge of blood! Is it not monstrous, reader, that three individuals, not one of whom possesses a body or mind a jot superior to the generality of his fellow men, and infinitely inferior in both to thousands whom he calls his subjects,—should have the power of sending "Famine, Sword, and Fire, leashed in like hounds," into the finest portions of the world—to shed the blood of the innocent—to make countless widows and orphans, and multiply the misfortunes of the human race? And is it not almost equally monstrous, that the Minister of a limited Monarch, a man who once professed his attachment to liberty and pledged himself to support Reform, should dare to describe such Despots as the Saviours of the World!—But "woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees:" and if we interpret rightly the signs of the times, other actors and better opinions are about to prevail both abroad and at home. Reform, so long kept down by the arts of the corrupt is now brought nearer and proved more necessary than ever, by the very means that were devised to crush it.

In the mean time, the Reformers have only to continue to "fight the good fight" constitutionally and fearlessly,—to bear manfully the wounds they may get in the contest with corruption,—and to offer the hand of fellowship to all who will aid in promoting the great end in view:—And so proceeding, they may rest satisfied of this,—that though time and Patience can perform no miracles for the salvation of the Boroughmongers, yet before a reasonable portion of either is exhausted, Corruption will have ceased to triumph.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—203—

Madagascar Missions.

An Article republished by us from the FRIEND OF INDIA, in November last, and acknowledged to be taken from that Work, has been made the subject of comment by a Gentleman at the Isle of France, who has requested us to publish his Strictures on it. On application to the Editors of the FRIEND OF INDIA, we learn from them that the Article appeared originally in an English Periodical Work, it is believed the EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE for March or April 1820. The Correspondent, so severely handled, must therefore have sent his Communication to England, and neither the FRIEND OF INDIA nor the CALCUTTA JOURNAL are any further responsible for the accuracy of his statements than they are for any other information copied by them from other printed sources. Justice demands, however, that we should give all who feel themselves aggrieved their own pages, an opportunity of pleading their own cause, and to this claim we always yield with readiness and pleasure. The following is the Communication sent to us for publication, from the Mauritius:—

STATE OF THE MISSION TO MADAGASCAR.

Extract from the Calcutta Journal of the 26th of November, 1820.

(FROM THE FRIEND OF INDIA.)

"The Mission to this Island was begun under circumstances apparently favorable; two Missionaries with their families devoted themselves to the instruction of the Natives; but, alas! how short the period appointed by Heaven for their residence! One of them entered on the work in the autumn of 1818, and his Colleague joined him in January 1819. Before the middle of February five of their number were laid in the dust: viz. The Reverend Mr. Bevan, Mrs. Bevan and their infant Child; Mrs. Jones and her Child; Mr. Jones being the only Survivor. A destructive fever was the means by which they were carried off.

A Gentleman in the Civil Service at the Isle of France mentions that this Sad Catastrophe is chiefly to be attributed to the Missionaries being detained during the unhealthy Season from proceeding to the Interior into the Territories of Radama, who had covenanted with the British Government to destroy the Slave Trade entirely, and to admit, protect, and support British Missionaries. This Prince had begun vigorously to execute the conditions of the Treaty; but unfortunately, after Governor Farquhar's departure to England, some unhappy misunderstanding took place between the Provisional Governor and him, which rendered it unsafe for the Missionaries to go into his Territories. In October 23d, 1819, Mr. Jones was at the Isle of France, and Superintending a School for Forty Slave Children, supported by a BENEVOLENT GENTLEMAN who is friendly to the cause of CHRISTIAN Missions, a Gentleman whose HEART is set upon obtaining a version of the SCRIPTURES into the Madagascar language."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

An article in your Paper of the 26th of November last, under the head of "Madagascar Missions," has just fallen into my hands, and the provocation which it gives must serve as an excuse for my troubling you with an answer to that Gentleman in the Civil Service at the Isle of France, to whose Correspondence you have been indebted for an artful, malicious, and slanderous imposition. That the Isle of France has been wonderfully productive in Cozenage, I have long had no reason to doubt; but that the Journal of a Missionary should be used as the vehicle for conveying its sophistical essence, through your Paper, to readers on the Banks of the Ganges, is something new, or at least the first time that your present Correspondent, who has the honor not to be a fellow-servant of the other, has thought it worth his notice. The Military Officer whom the article in your Paper is levelled at, being in England at this moment, it can as little be by his appointment as that "of Heaven" that I undertake his defence. I volunteer it from regard and esteem for him, and hope to succeed with the unbiassed and respectable society of which Calcutta is composed, without any fear either of being "carried off or laid in the dust." "Alas!" I could detail a great deal more than enough for my purpose; but I shall try to content myself with what may be sufficient to defend an injured and honorable Officer from the slanderous imputation "attributed to him" of having detained the Missionaries and their families from proceeding to the interior of

Madagascar during the "unhealthy season," and thereby occasioning the "sad catastrophe of the death of five of their number."

The Military Officer who had the misfortune to fall into such a scrape as that of succeeding the Civil Governor who took "his departure" for England on the 10th November 1817, arrived at the Mauritius only in the month of August preceding. A misunderstanding did arise, it is true, between him and certain persons under his authority in this Island, who shall be nameless; and this misunderstanding was occasioned by a strongly marked difference of opinion and of principles respecting the honest and faithful discharge of Provisional, Civil, Administrative, and Judicial duties. That those certain unmilitary persons I allude to, differed also with the Provisional Governor, who was likewise Commander of the Troops, respecting certain Military points and duties, is neither here nor there, perhaps, to you or your readers: but I can affirm that the Gentleman in the Civil Service, your late Correspondent, cannot possibly be either mistaken or misinformed; for he knows the contrary, yet presumes to advance that a misunderstanding arose between the Provisional Governor and Radama, "King," "Prince," "Sovereign" of all Madagascar, or whatever other dominion or title it suits your Correspondent to assign him. "The Provisional Governor" and Radama were always on the best of terms; for there never was any correspondence or communication between them. The Ambassador to the Court of Imirnie was called back to the Mauritius to be sure; but what of that? He avowed himself that he did not know what he had been sent there for; and as he did not like to be idle, he had applied his leisure hours to letters, and taught the Sovereign as far as round O in the Roman Alphabet. This Ambassador confessed he never was instructed to propose to Radama or his War-Minister a Crusade against the Slave Dealers. Radama is chief of the Ovah tribe; but there are twenty other tribes in Madagascar, whose alliance must be bought before such a campaign need be thought of. The treaty entered into between Radama and the Governor of the Mauritius named by the Gentleman in the Civil Service, was one of the most prominent features in the seven years' administration of the former Civil Governor of the Colony. Yet your Correspondent in the said Civil Service, says nothing of the secret article signed at the same time with it and ratified by a mutual sip of the blood nearest the heart of the contracting parties, according to Madagascar ancient usage. This secret article was the prettiest and least conformable to European Philanthropic Sentiments, of all that was "covenanted;" and it is a pity that with the other details, the particulars of it were not communicated through your Paper on the 26th November last to your readers at Calcutta.

"Unfortunately" the whole of the treaty &c. "unhappily" the secret article and many other little et ceteras connected with it, appeared to the "Provisional Governor" to be rather ill-judged. He hit upon a short and most effectual plan to suppress, at least, if not "to destroy the Slave Trade entirely." He would not wink at Slave Dealers, and would have no Slave Dealers about him: his plan cost a very little trouble, and the other 50,000 Dollars per annum; which sum was a great pull upon a poor Treasury.

It would be extremely indecorous to make a public Gazette or even a Missionary Journal (were one subject to my diction) the medium of communicating to the world unrestricted information upon a measure which has been, and is probably still, under reference to the highest Civil Authorities. From this consideration, I must forbear giving you certain details which might satisfy any reasonable man, that the "Provisional Governor" was not much to blame in leaving Radama, "the King, the Sovereign, or the Prince" of all Madagascar, to the free exercise of his own territorial charity and benevolence. I shall not dispute that part of the Communication made to you by the Gentleman in the Civil Service, that Radama "COVENANTED" to destroy the Slave Trade ENTIRELY, and to admit, protect, and support British Missionaries in his Territories: it may be very true that it was so "covenanted." But another thing was "covenanted," which your Correspondent in the Civil Service omits the mention of, as well as other secret little articles; and therefore I must help him out with the same quill as the Officer and Gentleman in whose defence I volunteer. It was

"covenanted" that the Governor of Mauritius should furnish and supply annually to Radama a certain and considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, of military clothing and accoutrements, specie in gold and silver coin; and moreover a pair of epaulettes and a red coat and a pair of boots and spurs, for the wardrobe of this illustrious Sovereign. If all these articles had been furnished, I think the tables might be turned upon the argument of your Correspondent in the Civil Service; for it would not seem, as that Gentleman appears to wish insinuating, that the Court of Imirnie was to admit, protect, and support British Missionaries for *nothing*, and at the expence of its Royal Treasury. It is to cut two ways that I allude to this trifle; and the other way is to explain, that the Governor who "covenanted" these conditions left his Successor, the "Provisional Governor," in the lurch, to fulfil them from a Treasury dry of specie, and an Arsenal empty of arms, clothing, or accoutrements. The only article mentioned in the schedule of the Treaty that it was possible for the "Provisional Governor" to furnish, was gun-powder; which had been collected in abundance in the Government Stores: and "unhappily" the chapter of accidents turns it to wonderful account for Slave Dealers, as your Correspondent, the Gentleman in the Civil Service, should know by experience.

It is the article of the Covenant described in the Schedule alluded to that I conclude your Correspondent, the Gentleman in the Civil Service, means Radama "rigorously" desired the execution of: for the "Provisional Governor" saw no reason in the course of the ten months following the ratification of the Treaty, to suppose that His Majesty cared a fig for the other conditions "covenanted" in it. During these months, the greatest shoals and swarms of Negroes ever heard of, were shipped from His Majesty's Port of Tamatave, and introduced, in contravention of the Treaty, into every creek, river, and haven of the Mauritius. Was not this a violation of the Treaty for which His Majesty had no plea, no excuse? The military clothing and accoutrements, the epaulettes and boots and spurs were not "covenanted" to be delivered at his Royal feet, before June or July 1818; and His Majesty might have had a little patience, since they were to be bespoken from a London maker.

Independant of all this, Sir, I venture to declare, since the character of an honorable and respected Military Officer is at stake, what I heard only the other-day upon excellent authority; and it may serve you and your readers to form a correct judgement of Madagascar faith and policy, and of the virtue of a Treaty with the tribes of it.

His Highness Ratafe, actually Plenipotentiary for the arrangement of another Treaty between the Court of Imirnie and the Governor of Mauritius, was asked at a Rout in the Camp (alias Loll Bazar) of Port Louis, by an old and very intimate acquaintance of his, if it really was the intention of his Chief, Radama, to *destroy* the "Slave Trade entirely." The answer of His Highness, literally translated by an excellent linguist, was: "They offer him money, and you would not have him refuse that?" Within these few days also, a few cargoes of Negroes from Tamatave have come to hand in good condition. Your Correspondent, the Gentleman in the Civil Service, advances an odd argument when he states that the "sad catastrophe" which happened to the Missionaries is chiefly to be attributed to their being detained during the UNHEALTHY Season from proceeding into the interior of Radama's territories. But as I do not wish to fall out upon trifles, with your said Correspondent, I will admit this point; and moreover confess that the Provisional Governor, who has so much "unfortunately" to answer for, did all that was possible for man to do in order to dissuade the Missionaries from proceeding to Madagascar AT ALL, or in any Season. But their zeal in the cause to which they had devoted themselves (I verily believe) was not by any human power to be shaken. He (the Provisional Governor) pointed out to them the treacherous character of the Natives, and the unhealthiness of climate; both of which had been so amply exemplified in the murder of Mr. Blenman and his unfortunate associates at Port Loquez. In the miraculous escape of Captain Lesage, who was himself worn out by the Jungle fever, three fourths of the numerous suite of his embassy had fallen a sacrifice to it, finding

their graves in the forests of Madagascar; but to these "sad catastrophes" the Missionaries were blind, and it appears they must have been forgotten by your Correspondent in the Civil Service; for if they were detailed and published in Calcutta your readers would have the means of judging to whom in strict justice the imputation of sacrificing the lives of his countrymen in Expeditions and Missions to Madagascar was properly due; and I do not apprehend it would fall on Major General Hall.

There is an odd circumstance, Sir, which though I cannot explain, I shall take the liberty of mentioning to you and your readers. His Majesty's Ship *Phaton* sailed from Port Louis for England on the 10th November 1817, on board of which took his passage a Gentleman famed for benevolence, particularly for Negroes, if the general voice of all the descendants of Madame de La Renommée may be credited.

His Majesty's Ship *Phaton* arrived in England sometime in February 1818: the two Missionaries with their families reached the Isle of France on the 3d of July following. All the art of the Provisional Governor could only detain them there *one month*; for they proceeded to Tamatave on the 14th August, which is there the HEALTHIEST Season of the year that continues till December; so that there was spare time sufficient for the Missionaries proceeding during that Season from one end of the Island to the other. Would it be too much, Sir, to infer, in reference to the above mentioned dates, that the aforesaid benevolent Gentleman gave the first hint to the Missionary Society in London of the "work" that might be entered into at Madagascar. Should not his "heart" have some compunctious visitings, as well as that of the Provisional Governor, for "the work" these poor creatures "entered into" was to *inter* themselves and their families; which the whole Society may do in the jungles and marshes of Madagascar, if the example of these two Missionaries be followed.

You will not be surprised, Sir, from the interest which I have avowedly taken in the exculpation of an Officer unjustly impeached, that I should have racked my brain to discover who the Gentleman in the Civil Service, your Correspondent, can be; and you WILL be surprised, I believe, when I have the honor to acquaint you that I have (there can be little doubt) found him out. He is in all probability the very same person who took his passage to England on board His Majesty's Ship *Phaton* as above stated:—that same person is a Civil Servant at the Mauritius; that same person is the proprietor of the only estate in the Mauritius which affords under the "bel-ombre" of its groves, a School for the education of forty or any other number of Slave Children. He is the very man in whose house the Reverend Missionary, Mr. Jones, "superintends" the said School; and he may therefore be your Correspondent, as well as at the same time the "benevolent Gentleman" who is friendly to the cause of Christian Missions, a Gentleman whose heart is set upon obtaining a version of the Scriptures in the Madagascar language for the use of people to whom the A. B. C. is yet unknown in any characters. Whether it be the said Gentleman himself, or his guest the Missionary, who puffs off his benevolence and other amiable qualities, I shall not take upon myself to determine for you, but submit the suspicious colour of the question to the superior judgment of you, and your Readers.

"Alas!" "Alas!" Sir, that I dare not write you all I know—all I can prove. I am deep, deep in the secret, and must not yet tell it. "Alas!"—But thus far I may go now, and assure you that there is no person in this Island to whom it is of such vital importance to throw dust in the eyes of your readers and of the Philanthropic world in general, as this cozening Correspondent of yours in the Civil Service at the Mauritius. The need of *palliating his own faults*, and the convenience, for that purpose, of imposing upon the ignorance and credulity of others, are strong incitements to forsake truth; but are they any excuse or palliation of his artful and slanderous attack upon the measures of an honorable, an absent, and much-injured Officer. This base attempt at assassination of character, avowed by a Gentleman in the Civil Service at the Mauritius, and published in your Paper

of the 25th November last, provokes reply. Refutation of it is easy on the part of a nameless man who is a friend to General Hall and to General Hall's measures; and none of those measures are so very ticklish to be meddled with by the *Gentleman in the Civil Service* as the very one in question.

That this hint may not be lost upon him is one object, although not the principal one, of this Letter. I wish to remind him that when the Devil turned Monk, it was rather too late in life; as it may be now for him to turn Methodist, and vaunt his benevolence to SLAVES, forsooth?"

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

CURATOR OF AN

Mauritius, March, 1821.

INTESTATE REPUTATION.

Indian Logic.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Having observed in your Paper lately, some specimens of Indian Logic, I am induced thereby to send you my opinions on this interesting subject. After long observation and reflection I am fully convinced, that the organization of the human human mind in India is very different from what it is in Europe. In making this discovery, I think there is no slight merit; for from having little intercourse with the Natives, there are few opportunities of discovering the secret links by which these ideas are connected together, and the hidden laws by which they are guided in their ratiocinations: and of the Europeans who think and publish their opinions to the world, the greater part make their exit (by sea or by land) from this country, before the local causes have produced an influence sufficient to be easily perceptible. I do not pretend to have discovered the occult causes which have produced this effect (or defect, for this effect defective from cause doth come); I merely assert that the difference in the constitution of the mind does exist. I have sometimes imagined that it arises from the difference of latitude; and in this notion I am supported by the American politicians, who have discovered that the arguments and opinions of Members of Congress vary with the degrees of latitude. The United States extending from about 30° to 46° N. no less than 16°, affords an excellent opportunity of observing such phenomena; and it has actually been ascertained there, that about the 36th degree, the mental change takes place. As in this view of the matter it seems possible that longitude might have some effect, I also ruminated much on that subject. I find that the Western Nations of Europe, England, Portugal, Spain, France, Holland, &c. are more prone to Liberty than those placed more easterly: the Americans also, both North and South, display the same propensity.

It is therefore probable if a meridian were taken somewhere between England and America, the mind might be found to change gradually, going towards the east or west, till you reach the 180th degree of longitude from that place. And in a similar manner a point might be found, I judge, in the latitude of London, from which, proceeding straight forward in any direction you would find people's ideas of right and wrong, truth and falsehood, passing through all the degrees of obliquity, until you reached the Antipodes where men's heads are turned upside down, and of course whatever was held to be sound sense where you started from, will there pass for sheer nonsense. This very rational theory is countenanced by the high authority of Dr. Johnson (the Pensioner who wrote against Junius): he imagines that the mental faculties must be considerably affected by their distance from the centre of the earth, and the consequent degree of velocity with which they are whirled round in the course of the earth's rotatory motion. He therefore proposed to dig a pit, and erect a tower, by means of which a man might be lowered or elevated, until he found that position, where his faculties could operate most advantageously. This was taking a very

narrow view of the subject, quite unworthy of a great philosopher, (but it was as much as could be expected from Samuel Johnson), for as it is well known that the people living near the Equator, are whirled round with much greater velocity than those towards the sluggish pole; it is evident that latitude must make a much greater difference in the velocity with which we are whirled through space, than could be effected by human means, in the manner suggested by Johnson. It would be impossible to institute an experiment, on a scale sufficiently large, to ascertain the truth of Johnson's theory in the absurd manner he proposed, without the help of a Babel and a Bottomless Pit; but the comprehensive theory I have advanced, may easily be verified by the observations of travellers, and the experience of emigrants.

But while I am fully persuaded of the fact, that the organization of the human mind is very different in India from what it is in England, I am not sure even if the above solution should objected to, as visionary or inconclusive, but it could be accounted for on other principles. These, however, I shall merely hint at, and leave their discussion to some of your very ingenious and learned Correspondents, who combine profound skill in philology with deep insight into the philosophy of the mind; and who from their accurate and extensive knowledge in Natural History, and particularly of the medicinal virtues of the fruits of the earth, and the effects of air and temperature on the system, may be able to throw light on this very abstruse subject. It is indeed so very difficult, that hardly any man unless endowed with the spirit of prophecy, or at least able to interpret the language of prophecy, can hope to master it. Thirty six I have mentioned as the degree of Latitude at which the change is observed to take place in America: now this number has a very remarkable relation with the mysterious number 666, which may have an application to this very Latitude. The number of sixes, three, pointing out the first digit, and "six" the last, making when put together the very number 36; six is besides the square root of this number. Another cause, then, which I would point out for the investigation of the learned, is the kinds of food consumed by Indians, not much used in Europe, such as Rice, particularly that which is called *Ouse*. I have been told by an eminent Anatomist, that the bones of a chicken fed on food dyed red, become of a red colour: then why may not the brain of a man living upon Curry and Ouse Rice become yellow? This being the case, every one of his mental operations must be affected, because every thing is discoloured by the unnatural tints of his own imagination. If a Gall, or a Spurzheim, or a Tytler, were to employ his mighty genius in the investigation of this important subject, the world might no longer remain ignorant, on an affair of such mighty importance. How far the snake Damun, or Alligarta, or any other Old Serpent may be concerned in this case, I will not take upon me to conjecture; but it is a subject well worth the attention of those who study the occult sciences.

Whatever may be the cause, it is sufficiently clear that there is at present a system of Logic strictly Indian, altogether different from any thing to be found in England. A man who in England would have been regarded as an honorable, intelligent, and useful member of society, is, in India, by means of this New Logic proved to be a vagabond, a nuisance, and little better than a fool. What in England is called an independent spirit, is here called presumption, arrogance, and impudence; and what there would be laughed at as absurdity as here put forth to the world in a printed form as the dictates of profound wisdom. Instead of any person envying with such things in future, instances should be carefully collected together as materials for the construction of a New System of Logic, exclusively adapted for this country; and we may soon see ushered to the world "Logica Indiana" PER-DICK-ASS, the Oriental Aristotle. With this view I shall from time to time send you such specimens as come within the sphere of my observation, which I hope you will publish for the benefit of your Readers who may not have an opportunity of seeing them in the publications which are conducted on the new Oriental principles of reasoning.

A LOOKER-ON.

Song.

LEAVES AND FLOWERS, OR THE LOVER'S WREATH.

1.

With tender vine-leaves wreath thy brow,
And I shall fancy that I see,
In the bright eye that shines below,
The dark grape on its parent tree:
'Tis but a whim, but oh! entwine
My leafy crown round thy brow divine.

2.

Weave of the clover-leaves a wreath,
Fresh sparkling with an April shower,
And I shall think my Fair-One's breath
Is but the fragrance of the flower:
'Tis but a whim, but oh! do thou
Entwine my wreath round thy blushing brow.

3.

Oh! let sweet-leaved Geranium be
Entwined amidst thy clustering hair,
Whilst thy red lips shall paint to me
How bright it's scarlet blossoms are:
'Tis but a whim, but oh! do thou
Crown with my wreath thy lovely brow.

4.

Oh! twine green rose-leaves round thy head,
And I shall dream the flowers are there,
The moss-rose on thy rich cheek spread,
The white upon thy forehead fair:
'Tis but a whim, but oh! entwine
My wreath round that dear brow of thine.

BERNARD WYCLIFFE.

Marriage.

On the 17th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. MICHAEL RYAN, of the Honorable Company's Marine, to Miss CATHERINE MERRYMAN.

Birth.

On the 17th instant, the Lady of J. P. LARKINS, Esq. of a Son.

Deaths.

On the 17th instant, after a very short illness, S. P. BAGRAM, Esq. a well known and highly respected Armenian Merchant of this City. To exhibit in their true light the universal benevolence and philanthropy, which characterized this gentleman, would require the efforts of an abler pen. His public spirit was unexampled, his integrity unimpeachable, and the general tenor of his conduct through life, such as will remain indelibly engraved on the hearts of those who had the pleasure of knowing him. With a highly cultivated understanding, he possessed a superior degree of discernment; as a Son, the grief of an aged and venerable parent bears testimony to his dutiful behaviour. In short, whether as a Husband, Father, Brother, or Friend, the recollection of his endearing and amiable qualities in all of those stations, can never be effaced from the minds of a numerous circle of relatives and acquaintances.

On the 17th instant, Miss CHARLOTTE MARIA CLERMONT, aged 13 years and 5 months.

At Chinsurah, on the 15th instant, RICHARD JENKINSON, Esq. aged 45 years and 4 months, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

At Ghazeeapore, on the 5th instant, HILARE ELIZABETH, the eldest daughter of ROBERT BARLOW, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 1 year and 6 months.

At Mhow, on the 1st instant, Mr. DAVID NASH, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, in charge of the Magazine with the Malwah Field Force.

At Bangalore, on the 19th ultimo, Captain E. H. LEITH, 2d Battalion 22d Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Madras, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAM CONNER, aged 26 years.

At Madras, on the 24th ultimo, Mrs. CHOLETTE, wife of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon P. CHOLETTE, leaving behind her a disconsolate husband and three children to bemoan her loss.

At Fort Victoria, on the 12th ultimo, LAURA VICTORIA, youngest daughter of Captain JAMES MORSE.

At Severndroog, on the 15th ultimo, MARY, wife of Sub Conductor BAKER, in her 44th year.

Aerial Navigation.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In consequence of the Notice inserted in the *Calcutta Journal* of this date, respecting Aërial Navigation, I am induced to state that I am the Author of a Manuscript Treatise, denominated "A New Theory on Practical Aëronautics," professing the complete solution of the desideratum of a lateral momentum, and establishing a positive, discretionary System of Aërial Evolutions; and that I submitted the same to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, in the month of February last, for reasons which it would be superfluous to enter into an explanation of at present, as the object of this Communication is solely that it should be universally known that more than two persons hold pretension to the same discovery; and singular as it might seem that three persons should so closely concur as the dates imply, such a concurrence no less implies feasibility. Perhaps a combination of their respective merits would tend to mutual advantage, and the speedy maturity of the Science of Aëronautics. You will therefore confer an obligation upon me by giving publicity to the present Letter.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Calcutta, No. 102-5, *June* }
Bazar Division, Sept. 17, 1821. }

CHARLES HUDSON.

Postscript.

We take out the column of matter which occupied this space, to insert the following, which was issued last evening in an extra from the *India Gazette Press* :—

"An Express has been received from Madras, announcing the safe arrival of the H. C. Ships *Marquis of Wellington* and *Thomas Grenville*, at that port, having sailed from England the 18th of May. The Express, we understand, left Madras on the 5th instant, at which time the *William Miles* or the *Orient* had not arrived. From a Letter which we have seen, we infer that the *Anna Robertson* had also arrived at Madras, although it is not expressly stated. It is mentioned "that the *Orient* was spoken by the *Anna Robertson*—who passed the *Orient* with rapidity."

The following Lists of Passengers by the *Wellington* and *Grenville* have been kindly sent to us :—

Passengers on the H. C. Ship Marquis of Wellington:

For Madras.—Mrs. E. R. Sullivan; Mrs. Manning; Mr. J. Wright; Miss Maria Sullivan; E. R. Sullivan, Esq.; N. W. Kindeesly, Esq. factor; M. Ashton, Esq. writer; Captain R. J. Wright; Captain R. Hunter, 4th N. I.; Captain J. Read, 69th Regiment; Lieutenant Bagshaw, 89th Regiment; Ensign Olpherts, 89th Regiment; Mr. H. Hall; Mr. R. C. Evans and Mr. S. Higginson, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. A. Sheriffs, W. Blacks, W. Duncan, R. W. Synnes, Charles Thrusby, and A. T. Cotton, Cadets; Mr. J. Johnston; Captain Pearce; Mr. Dugald Clark; Mr. F. Thompson.

For Bengal.—Mrs. Colin Shakespear; Miss J. McKenzie; Miss L. Larkins; Capt. J. Fraser; Mr. J. Fraser; Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Ramsay; Messrs. E. P. Smith, and S. Fraser, writers.

On the Thomas Grenville:

For Madras.—Mrs. Rosser and Child; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Farr; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; Capt. and Miss Bishop; Capt. Rowd Gwynne; Captain Williams; Lieutenant T. Gwynne; Lieut. Terin; Lieut. G. K. Babington; Ensign Brone; Ensign Moore; Mr. T. Gordon; Mr. Walter Scott; Mr. T. Anderson; Mr. T. A. Sherman; Mr. C. W. Nicholay; Mr. A. T. Ormsby; Mr. Peter Clemons.

For Bengal.—Mr. G. Hunter; Mr. E. Thomas White, 16th Regt.; Messrs. G. A. Barber; J. Whiteford; W. A. A. Symour; and Thomas P. Ackers, Cadets; Mr. W. H. Urquhart, Free Merchant.

Shipping Departures.

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Aug. 17	Hoogly	British	T. T. Robson	China
23	Waterloo	British	R. Alsager	China

A Ship inward bound, below the Light House, coming in, name not ascertained.

The *George*, (American) arrived off Calcutta yesterday morning.